

3-18-1967

Kabul Times (March 18, 1967, vol. 5, no. 294)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

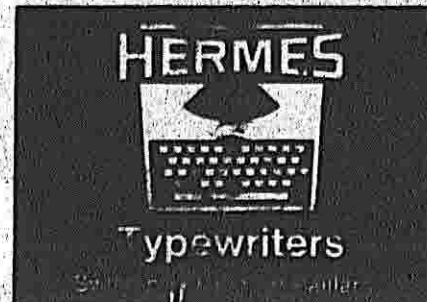
Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (March 18, 1967, vol. 5, no. 294)" (1967). *Kabul Times*. 1436.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1436>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 294

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1967, (HOOT 27, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

HM, LUEBKE DISCUSS WAYS TO STRENGTHEN AFGHAN-FRG TIES

President Announces Gift Of Water System

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, met His Majesty the King in Delkusha Palace yesterday morning at 11:30. The meeting lasted an hour.

Thoracic Clinic Opened Here

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—The thoracic clinic at Avicenna hospital was declared open by the Minister of Public Health, Miss Kobra Noorzai, Thursday afternoon.

In a speech the Minister expressed hope that present activities of the government for the balanced development of preventive and curative medicine would continue.

The Minister thanked a number of officials for helping establish the clinic.

During the past 30 years thoracic treatment has made such headway in other countries, the Minister said.

This clinic will have a capacity of 40 patients. The clinic is equipped with modern equipment.

Dr. Robert Shaw, who was also thanked by the Minister, will see patients on Saturdays Mondays and Wednesdays.

An Afghan spokesman later said that matters of mutual interest to Afghanistan and FRG, including the expansion of economic and cultural ties between the two countries, were discussed.

President Luebke presented a personally signed letter to His Majesty, which said:

"On the occasion of my visit to the Kingdom of Afghanistan it is a particular pleasure for me to give the following assurance to the people and the government of Afghanistan:

"The government of the Federal Republic of Germany is prepared to supply, at its own cost, to Khost, the capital of Pakhtia, a water supply system consisting of reservoir, pumps, pipelines and tap connection to help ensure that the city is provided with good drinking water."

"I hope that I am hereby making a contribution towards improving public health in the provincial capital and towards strengthening still more the friendly relations that have always existed between our two peoples."

On Thursday evening President and Mrs. Luebke attended a banquet held in their honour by Their Majesties the King and Queen. They called on Their Majesties in Gulkhana palace returning the visit paid by their Majesties to Chilsetoon palace where the distinguished guests are staying.

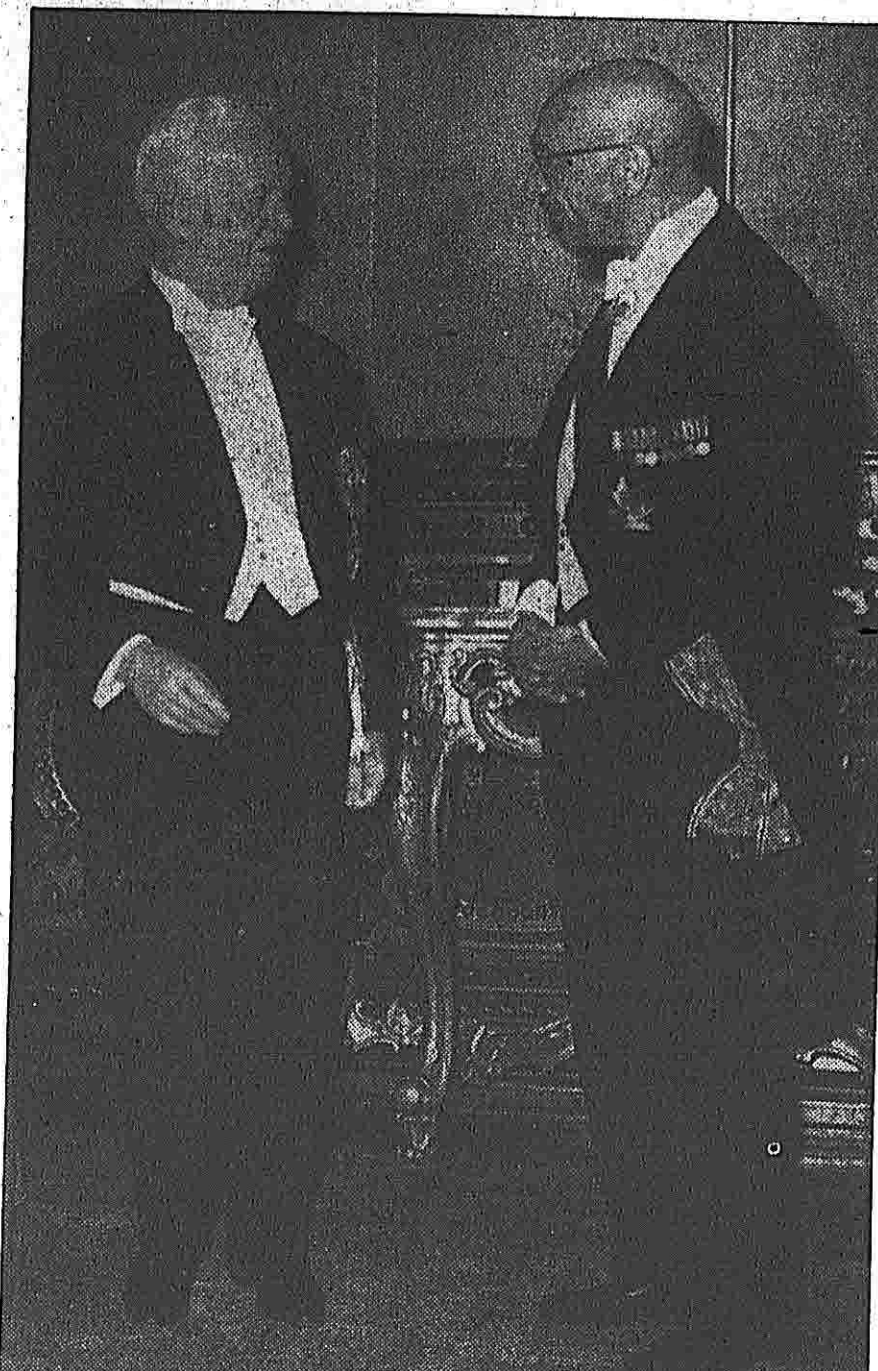
Among those attending the banquet were Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and his wife, members of the cabinet and their wives and high ranking civil and military officials.

In banquet speeches both His Majesty and President Luebke emphasized the close ties which have long bound their countries together.

Earlier in the day, President and Mrs. Luebke, accompanied by Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, laid a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Thursday noon, Prime Minister Maiwandwal paid a courtesy call on the President at Chilsetoon palace. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Dr. Anwari and the ambassadors of the two countries were present.

(See also page 3)



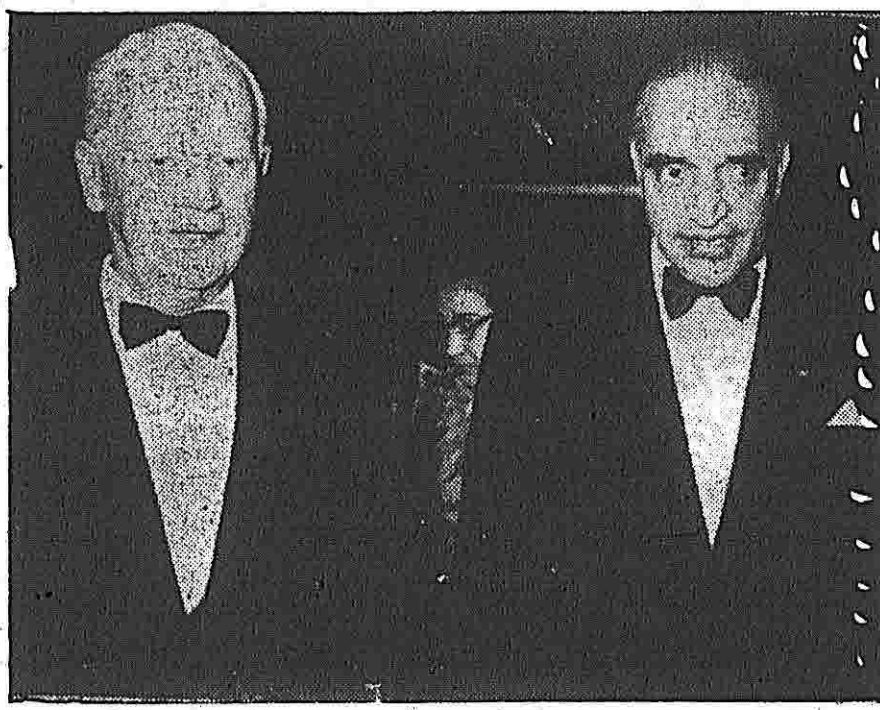
His Majesty the King and President Heinrich Luebke at the banquet held at Delkusha palace Thursday evening.

Maiwandwals Give Reception In Honour Of The Luebkes

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and his wife held a reception in the Foreign Ministry last night in honour of President and Mrs. Luebke.

The Minister of Court, Ali Mohammad, the Presidents of the two Houses of Parliament, members of the Cabinet and high-ranking civil and military officials attended the party.

At the end of the reception a con-



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and President Heinrich Luebke at the banquet held at the Foreign Ministry Building Friday night.

Somali Referendum Set For Tomorrow

PARIS, March 18, (Reuters).—France will give prompt effect to the referendum vote to be held in French Somaliland on Sunday—whether the majority choose national independence or autonomy in continued association with France—a government spokesman said here yesterday.

"Our concern is to see that the vote takes place under fair conditions and in public order, and that the wishes of the majority find due expression," the spokesman said.

President de Gaulle warned the people of French Somaliland last October that France would withdraw all aid and forces if they voted for independence.

French Somaliland includes the Port of Jibouti—vital to neighbouring landlocked Ethiopia, which has a well-equipped armed force camped within 50 miles of the port.

THANT CONFIRMS NEW PEACE EFFORT

UNITED NATIONS, March 18, (Reuters).—Secretary General U Thant yesterday confirmed that he has begun a new bid for peace in Vietnam. But he declined to disclose any details at this juncture.

Reporters had asked him about a statement in Manila by Philippine Foreign Minister Narciso Ramos that the new effort was "very classified." U Thant replied that his own comment also must be classified.

Later, he authorised this terse statement:

"The Secretary-General, U Thant, is continuing his efforts for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam. What he is doing in this regard is being done quietly because no useful purpose will be served by any public announcement at this juncture."

A top Western diplomat said earlier this week that "things are stirring" in the quest for peace in Vietnam, but he also refused to disclose what new approach U Thant was making.

An AP report from Saigon said Viet Cong mortar attacks raked seven American and Vietnamese positions Wednesday night and Thursday, while three U.S. planes

and a helicopter were brought down in North and South Vietnam.

Official spokesmen said nine Vietnamese civilians were killed in the mortar attacks, 38 U.S. soldiers were wounded and there were "heavy casualties" in isolated outposts.

According to Reuters, six Viet Cong cannon shells crashed into an American cargo ship Thursday afternoon in the Long Tao river, Saigon's main shipping link with the South China Sea.

An American military spokesman said two men on board—a civilian presumed to be American and a U.S. military policeman—were wounded.

But the ship, Conqueror, managed to reach port under her own steam. U.S. Air Force Thunderchiefs from Thailand severed roads and blasted bridge approaches 90 miles west of Hanoi. Other pilots reported cutting a road in two places and destroying a bridge near the Laotian border 66 miles east of Dien Bien Phu.

In the southern coastal region supersonic Phantoms hit a heavily defended section of a road and a storage area 26 miles northwest of the port city of Dong Hoi.

In ground fighting, United States Marines lost 20 men dead and 62 wounded in three separate battles. At least 60 Viet Cong were killed. One big troop-carrying U.S. helicopter was shot down.

Heavy B-52 bombers struck three times in South Vietnam.

The Stratofortresses flew in from Guam to pound installations near the Cambodian border 80 miles north of Saigon, in northern Thua Thien province, west of Hue, and in the southeastern corner of Quang Ngai province, 320 miles northeast of the capital.

In Washington, officials denied there was a bomb shortage in Vietnam and said American aircraft dropped 68,000 tons of bombs on targets in North and South Vietnam last month, or four times the tonnage of an average month of the Korean war.

The officials also said commanders in Vietnam were complaining they had too many bombs in their stocks, and the supply from the United States would be slowed down.

Royal Audience

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar). The following were received by His Majesty in audience during the week ended Thursday:

Noor Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Afghan ambassador in Bonn; Lt. Gen. Sadullah, President of the Military Tribunal in the Ministry of National Defence; Nesar Ahmad Shairzai, Governor of Badakhshan, and Abdul Ghani Ghausi, President of the Bank of Kabul.

His Majesty also received Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

SHAW FORMALLY CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, March 18, (AP).—A special three-judge criminal district court formally charged Clay L. Shaw Friday with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

District Attorney Jim Garrison said he will file a bill of information against the wealthy retired executive, bypassing the grand jury, and making Shaw the first man ever sent to trial in the historic slaying.

Garrison didn't say when the bill will be filed.

The court's decision was a victory for Garrison, who expressed confidence from the start. Garrison has said he will make further arrests and obtain convictions.

The three judges ruled unanimously that the district attorney had presented sufficient evidence in the four-day preliminary hearing to warrant holding Shaw for further proceedings.

Their finding meant that Garrison's accusation against Shaw became a formal charge. The maximum penalty would be 20 years in prison.

Friday, another witness testified at the Kennedy assassination "plot" hearing that he saw Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw together in New Orleans.

Cecron Bundy, 29, the witness, was the second man to link Shaw and Oswald.

Shaw was arrested on March 1 by District Attorney Jim Garrison and charged with taking part in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. He is free on \$10,000 bail.

Shaw has denied any knowledge of the plot and said he did not know Oswald.

Bundy testified at the preliminary hearing of charges against Shaw that he saw Shaw and Oswald together at Lake Pontchartrain in New Orleans during the summer of 1963.

Bundy, who appeared as a surprise witness for the prosecution, was arrested on a narcotics charge on March 4 and is being held at the Orleans Parish (county) prison.

He was escorted by police officers to the courthouse from the prison next door.

Bundy admitted in his testimony that he was a narcotics addict and said he was using drugs at the time he claims to have seen Shaw and Oswald.

He identified Shaw in court by walking over to where the defendant was seated and placing his hand over the top of Shaw's head.

It was the second dramatic identification of Shaw in the four days of the hearing. He was first identified by Perry Russo as a man seen with Oswald and ex-pilot David Ferrie.

District Attorney Jim Garrison, conducting his own investigation of the Kennedy assassination, has charged that Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie conspired to kill the President.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has sent a telegram to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, congratulating her on her reelection as Prime Minister.

Maiwandwal expressed the hope that Mrs. Gandhi will achieve further success in her services to India and that the friendly ties between Afghanistan and India will develop further.

HERAT, March 18, (Bakhtar). The people of Gulran wolesi have donated Af. 200,000 for the construction of a fundamental school in the capital of the woleswali, Karabagh.

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—The Kuwait economic delegation which came to Kabul a week ago left for home Thursday after holding talks with officials of the Commerce Ministry.

Congress Party Member Shot Dead

NEW DELHI, March 18, (Reuters). A newly elected Congress Party member of the Uttar Pradesh state legislature was shot dead Wednesday night as he travelled to Lucknow to take up his seat for the first time in the assembly.

The 35-year-old member from Chail Chail, near Allahabad, Barabailal, was shot by unknown assailants after the train in which he was travelling suddenly stopped. Someone had pulled the alarm chain.

The contest between the Congress and the opposition parties in Uttar Pradesh has been close, with the Congress emerging as the largest party but without overall majority.

A Congress government was sworn in at Lucknow on Tuesday after 17 independents had declared number of their supporters to 215 support for the party, swelling the in the house of 425 members.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Referendum In French Somaliland

The people of French Somaliland will vote in a referendum tomorrow to decide whether they should become independent or remain associated with France with internal autonomy. It is hard to anticipate the result of the referendum at the moment, but the overall tendency both from the territory's economic point of view as well as the socio-political set-up seems to be in favour of continued French presence in the area.

Although the Somali section of the population in the territory is very active to change the mainstream of local thinking toward severing all ties with France and joining the Somali Republic, the nomadic tribes, mainly Ethiopian in origin, are favouring continued association of the territory with France.

French Somaliland as a whole is desert area. The main centre of population and business activities is the port of Jibouti. This port, it should be mentioned, is important both to France and landlocked Ethiopia, with which it is linked by a railway line.

Local Somalis are complaining that contrary to official statement by the French and the Ethiopian governments alleging that the referendum will be held under fair conditions, the border with the Somali Republic has been closed for a long time, while arrangements are being made to close the border with Ethiopia only on the eve of the referendum. They allege that many tribesmen who speak the same language as the Somalis and have the same features, making it impossible for them to be differentiated from "true" French Somali inhabitants, have already infiltrated the territory to vote in favour of continued association with France. Thus they claim that the belated arrangements to cut off Jibouti from the rest of

Food For Thought

In matters of sentiment, the public has very crude ideas; and the most shocking fault of women is that they make the public the supreme judge of their lives.

—Stendhal

the world, including Ethiopia, are an attempt to deceive world public opinion.

It has already been announced that the port of Jibouti will be closed to all shipping from today until Monday, when the referendum result is to be made public. The local Somalis have been as active in the referendum campaign as those favouring French presence. Demonstrations and placards displayed by the Somalis say: "French go home", while the opposite side portrays the economic and administrative catastrophe which will follow French withdrawal from the territory.

France has already warned that all French economic assistance will cease should the referendum result turn out to be in favour of a French withdrawal. Agency reports from Jibouti says that the town is taking the aspect of a besieged city, with motorised units of the French Foreign Legion guarding all key points. Supplies are also short, with merchants unwilling to order fresh stocks until they are sure about the result of the referendum.

The pro-independence Somalis have threatened to create violence on Monday if the result of the referendum turns out to be in favour of association with France. Under such circumstances one would think a United Nations supervisory mission would have served a useful purpose.

Whatever the outcome of the referendum, it is good to know that the people of French Somaliland are able to exercise their right to self-determination. We hope that the referendum will be over without violence. Some international guarantees will be needed to ensure peace and security in the area should the pro-independence faction win in the referendum.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Anis and Isiah of yesterday featured pictures and news of the Heinrich Luebbe. Isiah had two Their Majesties the King and the Queen for the Luebbes Thursday night showing His Majesty and his guest delivering their speeches. Isiah also had a picture of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maidwandwal calling on the FRG leader at the Chilstoon palace.

Thursday's Anis had an editorial on the world food problem with special emphasis on the developing countries. Anis says that an ever increasing population and a corresponding increase in the buildings occupying agricultural lands are two main reasons for the food shortage.

World population, especially in the developing countries of Asia and Africa, is growing as public health measures decrease the mortality rate. This makes the food shortage even more acute. On the other hand, regional wars and conflicts as well as the armament race engage a large section of the world's manpower and natural resources for destructive rather than constructive purposes. Should this trend continue unchecked until the end of the present century first estimates are that there will be twice as many mouths to feed as there are at present. The food problem will have become almost uncontrollable by that time.

The editorial, said the advanced and more developed countries are expected to realise the great danger posed by the rising problem of over population and food shortage. Instead of allocating large sums of money and human resources to the development of arms and means of mass destruction, they should divert all of the major part of these resources to cultivating the barren parts of the world. The developing countries for their part must further exert themselves to increase the per acre production on their arable land and also take effective measures to control the rate of population growth.

In an article published also in Thursday's Isiah, Mohammad Islam deals with the problems and prospects of Ariana purchasing a Jet aircraft. Supporting Ariana's decision to purchase a Jet aircraft, the article says that the country's economy will be greatly benefited by the purchase of a Jet aircraft.

ADVERTISING RATES

(minimum seven lines per insertion)
Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Quarterly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 25
Yearly \$ 40

sion to purchase a Boeing 727, Aslam suggests that except for one or two Convaers, the airline should sell all of its remaining fleet since such planes are not effective on domestic routes now that road transportation is becoming more practical. Ariana should buy two transport jets instead of one to cover its international routes completely.

The article also urged the airline authorities to train all personnel needed for operating a jet airline before actually purchasing the aircraft. Hiring foreign pilots and air and ground crew is not in the interest of the airline, the article maintained.

It also suggested that the airline not continue itself to buying from any particular company. It should ask for bids and make its final decision at the suggestion of a board of local experts.

Thursday's Isiah also carried a letter to the editor signed Attullah Sherzai asking what happens to the criminals. Nowadays one hears about the arrest of various criminals, but not so much about their punishment. It is necessary in the interest of the public to reveal and publicise the nature of the punishment. If a killer is sentenced to death this should be done in public in order to discourage the recurrence of such crimes.

WORLD PRESS

"Working men do not want to be disturbed by visions of nude young women with glasses of champagne," Public Prosecutor Pasqual Pedote told a Rome court Wednesday.

And women in the public gallery cheered as the editor and manager of Italy's pin-up magazine Men were sent to jail for publishing an obscene publication.

Pedote had accused the defendants, Marcello Mancini and Attilio Battistini, of trying to start a "sex clique" in Italy with semi-nude pictures in colour of American film star Jane Mansfield and other lightly-clad beauties.

He objected, too, to a question-and-answer column on sex problems run by "Lady Chatterley."

Mancini, the editor, described this as just an "editorial service."

He was given a 13-month jail sentence and fined 200,000 lire (about 114 sterling). Battistini, the manager, was imprisoned for 10 months and fined 15,000 lire (about 86 sterling). The men were freed on bail pending an appeal.

Working men, as Pedote said, may not have appreciated their magazine, but somebody certainly did.

Copies of Men sold fast at Rome newspaper stalls, and although almost every issue since it started publication in November last year was ordered to be seized, police never seemed to swoop until the last copies were nearly gone.

In Milan another Italian pin-up magazine, Kent, labelled "for single men" banned Wednesday after its first issue appeared.

A French court Wednesday ordered the satirical rightwing weekly Minute to splash across its front page: "We have been sentenced."

The court also ordered Jean Francois Devay, manager of the newspaper, to pay Pierre Tom Lazareff, manager of France Soir, mass circulation evening newspaper, 3,500 sterling damages.

Minute had called Lazareff a coward for leaving France for the United States during the German occupation.

In a unique judgment in French legal history, the court stipulated the exact size of the headlines and said they should be edged in red to conform with the three successive issues of Minute which attacked Lazareff.

Sir Frank Worrel 42, who died Monday in Jamaica of Leukemia, was hailed by the British press as a "great West Indian cricketer," "an artist and fighter," "the rebel who made West Indies believe in themselves."

The London Daily Mail correspondent reported from Barbados: "There is sadness in the sunshine here which no words of mine can express. Only the children, who knew the legend but not the man, have spoken in much above a whisper."

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard

number 23043, 24028, 20026

Circulation and Advertising: Extension 59:

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Johnson States US Objectives In Vietnam

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from U.S. President Johnson's address to a joint session of the Tennessee legislature:

This generation of Americans is making its imprint on history in the fierce hills and sweltering jungles of Vietnam. I think most of our citizens have—after a penetrating debate which is our democratic heritage—reached a common understanding on the meaning and objectives of that struggle.

Two years ago, we were forced to choose between major commitments in defence of South Vietnam and retreat.

—The evacuation of more than 25,000 of our troops,
—The collapse of the Republic of Vietnam in the face of subversion and external assault.

We chose a course in keeping with our tradition, with the foreign policy of three administrations, with the expressed will of Congress, with our solemn obligations under the Southeast Asian Treaty, and with the interests of 16 million South Vietnamese who had no wish to live under communist domination.

As our commitment in Vietnam required more men and equipment, some voices were raised in opposition. The administration was urged to disengage, to find an excuse to abandon the effort.

These cries came despite growing evidence that the defence of Vietnam, we could help to lay the cornerstone for a diverse and independent Asia, full of promise and resolute in the cause of peaceful economic development for her long-suffering peoples.

I think we have also reached broad agreement on our basic objectives in Vietnam.

First, and honourable peace, that will leave the people of South Vietnam free to fashion their own political and economic institutions without fear of terror or intimidation from the North.

Second, a Southeast Asia in which all countries—including a peaceful North Vietnam—apply their scarce resources to the real problems of their people, combating hunger, ignorance, and disease.

Third, a concrete demonstration that aggression across international

frontiers is no longer an acceptable means of political change.

There is also a general agreement among Americans on the things we do not want in Vietnam.

We do not want permanent bases.

We do not seek to impose our political beliefs upon South Vietnam. Our republic rests upon a brisk commerce in ideas. We will be happy to see free competition in the intellectual marketplace whenever North Vietnam is willing to shift the conflict from the battlefield to the ballot box.

These are the broad principles on which most Americans agree.

Precisely what, they ask, is our military situation, and what are the prospects of victory?

The first answer is that Vietnam is aggression in a new guise, as far removed from trench warfare as the rifle from the longbow. This is a war of infiltration, of subversion, of ambush. Pitched battles are rare and even more rarely decisive.

Despite massive increases in North Vietnam infiltration, this strengthening of allied forces in 1966 was instrumental in reversing the whole course of the war.

—We estimate that 55,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in 1966, compared with 5,000 the previous year. Many more were wounded, and more than 20,000 defected.

By contrast, 9,500 South Vietnamese, 5,000 Americans and 600 from other allied forces were killed in action.

—The Vietnamese army achieved a 1966 average of two weapons captured from the Viet Cong to every one lost, a dramatic turn around from the previous two years.

—Allied forces have made several successful sweeps through territories that were considered Viet Cong sanctuaries only a short time ago. These operations not only cost the enemy large numbers of men and weapons, but are very damaging to his morale.

What does this mean? Will the North Vietnamese change tactics? Will there be less infiltration of main units and more guerrilla warfare? The truth is, we don't know.

Since February, 1963, our military operations have included selective

bombing of military targets in North Vietnam. Our purposes are three:

—To bank our fighting men by denying the enemy a sanctuary;

—To exact a penalty against North Vietnam for her flagrant violation of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962;

—To limit the flow, or substantially increase the cost of infiltration of men and material from North Vietnam.

Our intelligence confirms that we have been successful.

On the question of military utility, I can only report the firm belief of the Secretary of Defence, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, and all the sources of information and advice at my command that the bombing is causing serious disruption and added expense to the North Vietnamese infiltration effort.

We know, for example, that half a million people are kept busy just repairing bomb damage to bridges, roads, railroads, and other strategic facilities, and in air and coastal defence.

The bombing is entirely consistent with our limited objectives in South Vietnam. The strength of communist main-force units in the South is clearly based on infiltration from the North.

It is simply unfair to American—and South Vietnamese—soldiers to ask them to face increased enemy personnel and fire power without making an effort to reduce that infiltration.

As for bombing civilians, I would simply say that we are making an effort unprecedented in the history of warfare to be sure that we do not. It is our policy to bomb military targets only.

We have never deliberately bombed cities, nor attacked any target with the purpose of inflicting civilian casualties.

We recognise, and regret, that some people living and working in the vicinity of military targets have suffered.

We also are all too aware that men and machines are not infallible, and that some mistakes have occurred.

But our record on this account is, in my opinion, highly defensible. (U.S. SOURCES)

Fear Dies Hard In Spain's Palomares

By Timothy Brown

Two white boxes, like beehives on stilts, stand guard over acres of neatly ploughed land. But the hum that sounds through the hills is not the hum of bees. It comes from electronic equipment designed to detect any lingering traces of radioactivity from Spain's "nuclear graveyard."

I drove into the hills to find the burial site which lies two miles north of Palomares, on Spain's arid south-east coast. I was revisiting Palomares exactly a year after an American B52 bomber of the Strategic Air Command had collided in mid-air with a jet refuelling aircraft and dropped four unarmed hydrogen bombs around the village.

One fell intact and was soon recovered. Another fell in the sea and was brought up only after an 80-day search. Two others which fell near the village cracked open on impact, spilling their nuclear contents of enriched uranium and plutonium on to the land.

Outwardly not much has changed at Palomares since the Americans ended their \$30 million clean-up and recovery operation last April. Over 1,000 tons of contaminated earth was shipped in barrels to South Carolina for burial at an Atomic Energy Commission plant. But another 8,000 tons of mildly contaminated soil still remains at Palomares, bulldozed six feet deep into a hillside grave.

The surrounding land is still kept ploughed, but no crops grow there now, and the only regular visitor is Senator Francisco Moreno, a scientist of Junta Energia Nuclear, who checks the activity

of the boxes once a day.

Projecting from one of the boxes is an object looking rather like a microphone. It is, in fact, a counter to measure any particles of plutonium or uranium which might be lurking in the atmosphere. The particles are trapped in the box by filters which are sent in special containers to JEN's headquarters near Madrid for analysis. Detailed reports are sent regularly to the United States. The second box records wind speed and direction on a graph.

Both boxes, like others scattered farther afield, are permanent installations. No one in Madrid or America is prepared to give any date for the end of radioactivity tests at Palomares. All that scientists will say is that there is "no danger."

An official at the American Embassy in Madrid confirmed merely that the tests, with occasional medical checks among the 1,200 villagers, would continue indefinitely. And this, as the villagers have learned from their scientists, could mean anything up to 25,000 years, when the last danger of radioactivity will be past.

Meanwhile, they are still worried, and the installation by JEN of two new buildings in the village, one of them a green painted corrugated iron clinic, does nothing to allay their fears. Prof. Otero Navasquez, president of JEN, confirms that 1,000 villagers were potentially exposed to the effects of radiation at the time of the crash.

According to Senor Jose Luis Alarcon, a 28-year-old ex-seaman, at least 35 families have left the village in the year since the accident. "We do not make jokes about the H-bombs" he said. "We are still very much alarmed at what is going to happen in the years to come. My father, for example, has been effected with a skin complaint which doctors say could have been caused by radiation."

Senor Antonol Saviete, a tomato grower on whose farm one of the bombs split open, said his wife was "sick with worry" over a conversation she heard between two scientists, both wearing masks as a protection against nuclear particles.

One of the villagers' main complaints remains the question of compensation. American authorities, through their foreign claims commission office at the 16th United States Air Force base near Madrid, insist there is no conflict. They maintain that out of 597 claims 475 have been paid involving more than 172,000 pounds. Only 15 claims accounting for 107,000 pounds are outstanding and 107 have been rejected.

But the villagers—led until her arrest by the crusading Duchess of Medina Sidonia, the "Red Duchess," allege that 893,000 pounds is still owing. Those I spoke to voiced dismay and anger at the payments they had received or been offered. But it is difficult to assess how much greed may have distorted their claims. (SUNDAY TIMES)

Rhodesians Feel Pinch Of UN Sanctions

Rhodesians are being conditioned for a major belt-tightening operation by the government to help the country's delicately-balanced economy under the burden of mandatory sanctions.

Hints of leaner times ahead have come from government and business leaders—though always with the added assurance that the country will win through in the end.

Mandatory sanctions, imposed only a few months ago by the United Nations, have yet had little chance to make any real dent in the economy for the traditionally high standard of living of Rhodesians.

Despite the pronouncements of British politicians there is no shortage of swimming pools or cheap servants.

But it is noticeable that one no longer hears the confident declaration of Rhodesian political leaders, so common a few months ago, that mandatory sanctions will make no more impact on the country than voluntary sanctions.

Instead, official warnings are being dropped here and there

that, while Rhodesia has survived voluntary sanctions fairly successfully, the real battle lies ahead as the country's vital export, foundation of its high-living standards, risk being stifled.

In a nutshell the country's problem is this: if it is unable to sell its foreign currency-earning products—its tobacco, meat, and minerals—how is it going to be able to pay for the imported raw materials machinery needed to keep the wheels of industry turning?

A certain amount of its own exports will get through the sanctions net. "We will always be able to fiddle something," one leading businessman remarked.

Certainly not enough will get through. So the obvious casualties in the government's campaign to put precious foreign currency to better use will be inessential luxuries.

Such items as Scotch whisky and Parisian dresses, which still find their way into the country, are likely to disappear from the shops or be in very short supply.

Two casualties of sanctions have been Rhodesia's tobacco

crop, once its biggest foreign money-earner, and its motor assembly industry. The Ford plant has closed down and the British Motor Corporation plant will close early next month.

The tobacco crop just harvested up for auction late this month. But who is to buy it? Already an estimated 160 million pounds (weight) of tobacco unsold from last season is being held in guarded stores, blocked for sale by sanctions.

A small proportion of this year's crop is likely to find its way through the back door to clandestine buyers. And the rest of it? That will go into storage too. New stores may have to be found for it.

From Commerce and Industry Minister Bernard Masetti has come a clear warning that tighter import controls are on the way.

Within its closed banking system, the government is pushing ahead with a campaign for greater diversification in industry and agriculture.

(DPA)



Speeches Given At Banquet

His Majesty

President Luebke

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from the speeches delivered by His Majesty the King and President Luebke in the banquet held in Delkusha palace Thursday evening. The full text of the speeches will be published on page 2 tomorrow of the Kabul Times.

Your Excellency is visiting Afghanistan at a time when we are at the threshold of important economic, social, and political changes...

The people of Afghanistan recall with appreciation that Germany was among the first countries to extend a helping hand to us during our first years of independence and has rendered notable assistance to Afghanistan in the field of education.

It is gratifying to me that during recent years Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany have been making special efforts for the expansion and strengthening of their economic and cultural ties.

The people and the government of Afghanistan, who are struggling under adverse conditions of life against deprivations resulting from the colonial era, appreciate economic and technical assistance from all friendly countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

We sincerely appreciate the technical assistance of Your Excellency's government, especially to the Pakthia development project, the services of your young volunteers as well as financial assistance in a number of productive enterprises in the field of power and communications.

We are sure that such cooperation will have a positive effect on the further strengthening of friendly ties between us.

Your Majesty has expressed respect and appreciation for the success of the German nation in reconstructing our country. We in turn admire the enormous achievements attained by the efficient people of Afghanistan under the leadership of Your Majesty and its government.

Under the democratic constitutional and administrative reforms initiated and promoted by Your Majesty, Afghanistan has undergone a great progress of transformation which gives its people the possibility to participate in the results of modern science and technology. In the social field important innovations have been introduced. In all these reforms the Afghan people have demonstrated that they are capable of combining the wisdom and patience of a history-minded nation with the resolution and sense of purpose the technical age requires of all of us.

Afghanistan's external independence attained by your people and through the statesmanship of former rulers has been preserved and strengthened by the clear and farsighted policy of Your Majesty. You are consistently pursuing a policy of non-alignment and the realization of the right of self-determination of nations as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

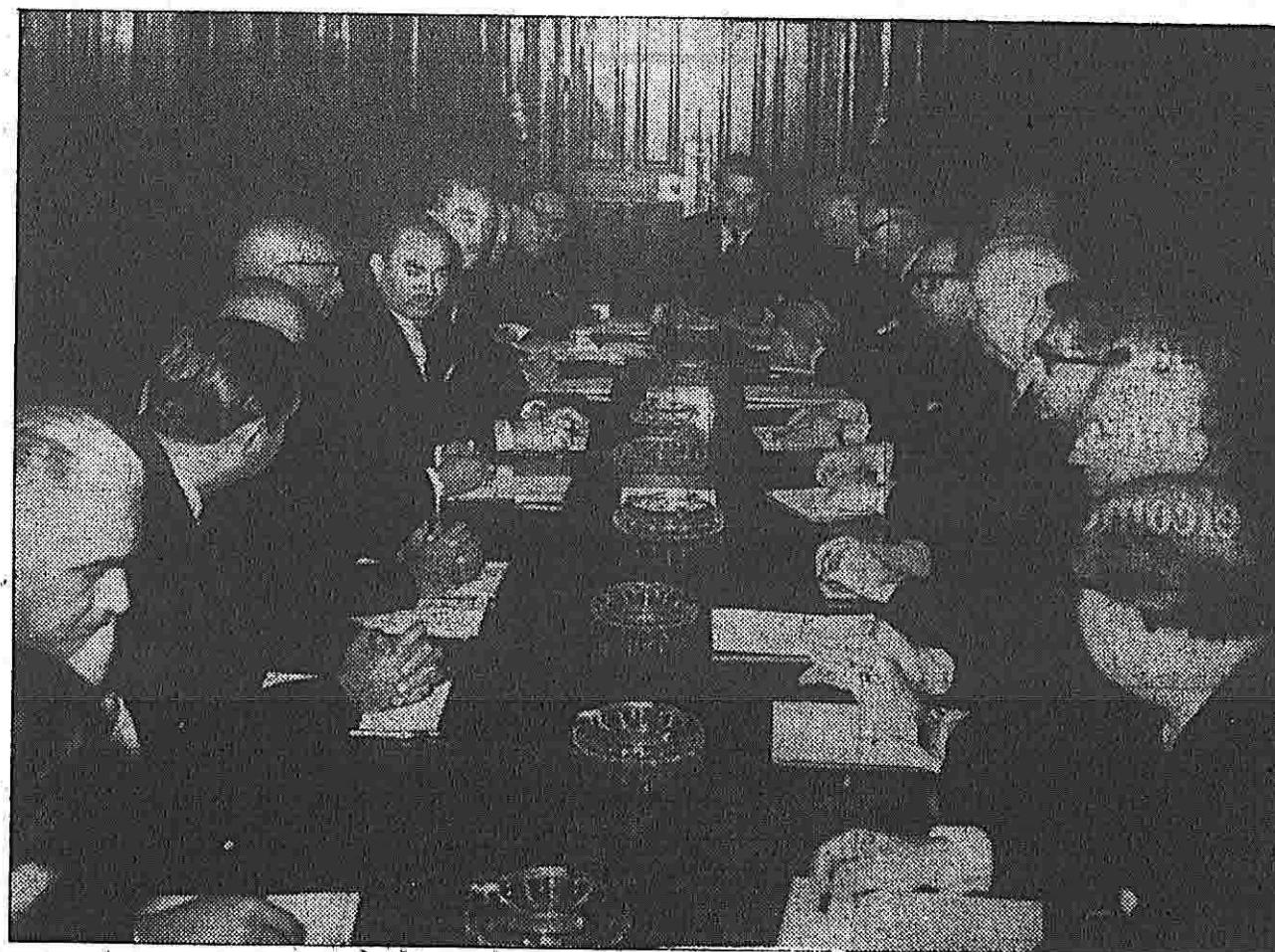
Owing to its active collaboration in international organizations and its stand for peace and justice, Afghanistan holds a respected place within the family of nations. Last year's election of a national of Afghanistan as President of the General Assembly of the United Nations was a visible token of that respect.

I raise my glass and drink to the personal well-being of Your Majesties and of the members of the Royal Family, to a happy future of the friendly Afghan people to lasting friendship between our peoples.

His Majesty the King delivers his speech at the banquet held in honour of President Heinrich Luebke at Delkusha palace Thursday evening.

Talks held Friday morning between His Majesty the King and President Luebke are attended by high-ranking Afghan and German officials including the ambassadors of both countries.

An Afghan spokesman later said that the meeting was held in an atmosphere of warmth and cordiality. Matters related to the mutual ties of the two nations and expansion of economic and cultural exchange were discussed, the spokesman added. (Central Right)



President Luebke lays the foundation stone for the new German Federal Republic embassy here. Laying the first stone, President Luebke said he hoped that the new chancery would become a place for the expansion of cultural and economic ties between the two nations. The embassy will be located on Ansari Watt in the diplomatic area of Kabul. Just a little further down is the new American embassy which was opened last month. (Right Lower)



President Luebke lays a wreath at the mausoleum of the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah on Thursday afternoon. The chief of the protocol department Mohammad Amin Etemadi and the ambassador of the German Federal Republic, Gerhard Moltmann, accompanied President Luebke. (upper right)

President Luebke inspects the Mahipar power project Friday morning. The two turbines of the project provide 44,000 kw of electricity for Kabul. With the commissioning of the third turbine, the plant will produce 66,000 kw of electricity. This will enable some factories in the industrial area of Kabul to make use of additional power. During the visit Afghan and German experts gave details about the plant. (lower left)



President Luebke inspects a piece of woollen goods produced by Afghan Woollen Industries Friday morning. The company's plant was built in the industrial area of Kabul with German capital. The company sales have been rising. Recently it announced the sale of blankets to Pakistan worth hundreds of thousands of afghanis. (lower right)



WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

ROME, March 18, (DPA).—Cigarette consumption in Italy is growing despite a ban on cigarette advertising.

Health reports blaming cigarettes for lung cancer apparently do not impress Italians very much.

According to the Italian state tobacco monopoly, more than 63 million kilograms of tobacco were used in 1966 to produce cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco in Italy.

WASHINGTON, March 18, (DPA).—The U.S. Science Agency has named 110 scientists in seven nations to study moon samples to be brought back by the U.S. Apollo astronauts. The moon voyage is planned by late 1969.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said the scientists would conduct 122 different experiments with the 22.5 kilograms of lunar material to find out the makeup of the moon's surface and to get a firmer notion of the moon origin.

The lunar samples, to be brought back in vacuum-sealed containers, will be studied by scientists in the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Finland, Japan and Switzerland.

HAMBURG, March 18, (DPA).—Storm and flood warnings have been issued again for the entire West German North Sea coast.

High winds temporarily died down slightly Friday, but are expected to pick up speed again this morning, weather experts said.

Shipping along the coast has come to a complete standstill and most of the vessels have sought shelter in harbour.

Last month, severe storm and flood warnings were issued for the North Sea coast and especially Hamburg when a storm whipped North Sea water into the Elbe River.

UNITED NATIONS, March 18, (DPA).—United Nations Secretary General U Thant has accepted an invitation to visit Ivory Coast, a spokesman for his secretariat announced Wednesday. The spokesman said the visit would take place some time this year, but no date has been fixed. The spokesman added that Thant might combine his visit to Ivory Coast with trips to several other African nations from which he has invitations.

UNITED NATIONS, March 18, (DPA).—At UN headquarters it was made known Friday that the government of the United Arab Republic will receive from the WFP food assistance totalling 9,000,000 rations during a period of five years, including wheat, flour, sugar, dried fruit, edible oil, dried skim milk and tea. The WFP contribution amounts the \$360,000.

KARACHI, March 18 (AP).—Fifteen thousand persons were homeless Thursday after a river, washed away 2,000 huts in the usually dry river bed in the centre of Karachi, press reports said.

A Pakistan air force helicopter rescued 7 persons from the top of truck and two from a bus trapped in mid-stream.

The flood turned city roads into canals several feet deep at places. Most telephones were out of order.

UNITED NATIONS, March 18, (Reuters).—Philippe de Seynes, United Nations under-secretary for economic and social affairs, will leave New York on Monday for a tour of Europe, the Middle East and Latin America.

He will have talks with senior government officials of Iran and participate in the second session of the committee for development planning to be held in Santiago, Chile next month.

LONDON, March 18, (DPA).—Britain welcomes any step which contributes to a solution of the offset payment demand for British troops stationed in West Germany as British Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

He was commenting on the West German offer to pay 450 million marks for the British army on the Rhine.

The spokesman added that any final comment on the offer would have to wait until a new session between representatives of West Germany, British and the United States on the offset payments problem, scheduled for Monday in Washington.

RAWALPINDI, March 18, (Reuters).—The World Bank has agreed to underwrite assistance of \$189 million to Pakistan for the world's biggest earth-filled dam proposed to be built across the river Indus near Tarbela, 60 miles (about 96 kilometres) northwest of here, it was officially announced here.

The \$189 million represent the gap between the total foreign exchange cost of the giant Tarbela dam and the savings of the Indus basin water fund available for the project.

US SENATE RATIFIES PACT WITH USSR

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18, (DPA).—The U.S. Senate yesterday ratified the long-frozen Soviet-American consular treaty.

There were 66 votes for and 28 against it. Ratification requires a two-thirds majority in the U.S. Senate.

The treaty was signed between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1964. The Soviet Union has not yet ratified it.

Yesterday's ratification is seen by political observers as a victory for President Johnson in his bid to ease his country's relations with the Soviet Union.

LOST

Female Tazi
FOUND

Male Tazi

Contact Mrs. Thurston, American Embassy

International Club

Thursday, March 23rd, 8.30 EID NAOROZ DANCE.

Lounge suit / Afghan costumes—special Afghan Naoroz menu, Afghan musicians and "Blue Sharks." Door and Costumes prizes. Make your reservation at the office.

Enjoy Eide Naoroz Eve
With
The Blue Sharks
And
Afghan Musicians
At The International Club
For Reservations Phone: 21500
Tourists Welcomed

Afghan Insurance Company

GUARANTEED IN WORLDWIDE

REINSURANCE MARKETS

PROVIDES

SERVICE AND SECURITY

FOR

FIRE, MOTOR (AUTO),

BURGLARY, ALL RISKS

AND

OTHER CLASSES OF ACCIDENT BUSINESS

MARINE AND AVIATION

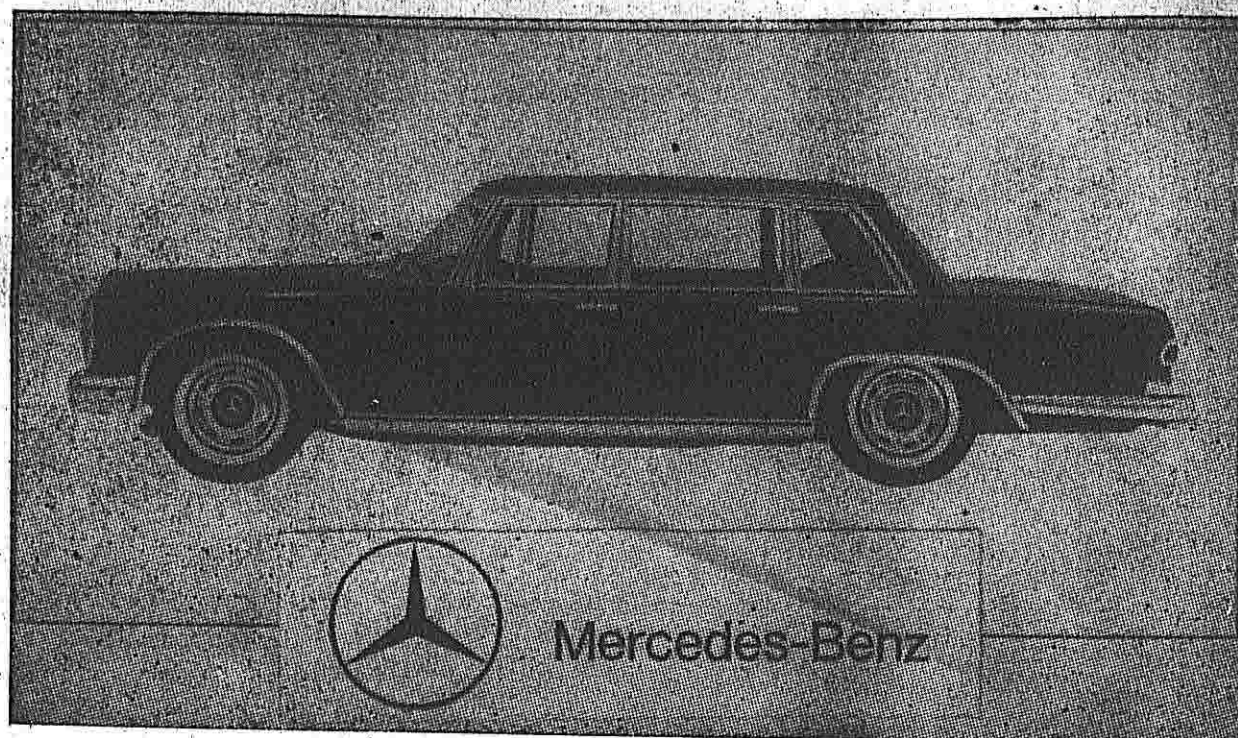
INSURANCE

CONSULT

Afghan Insurance Company

26, Mohd. Jan Khan Watt

P.O. BOX 329, KABUL TELEPHONE: 21604



MERCEDES - BENZ?

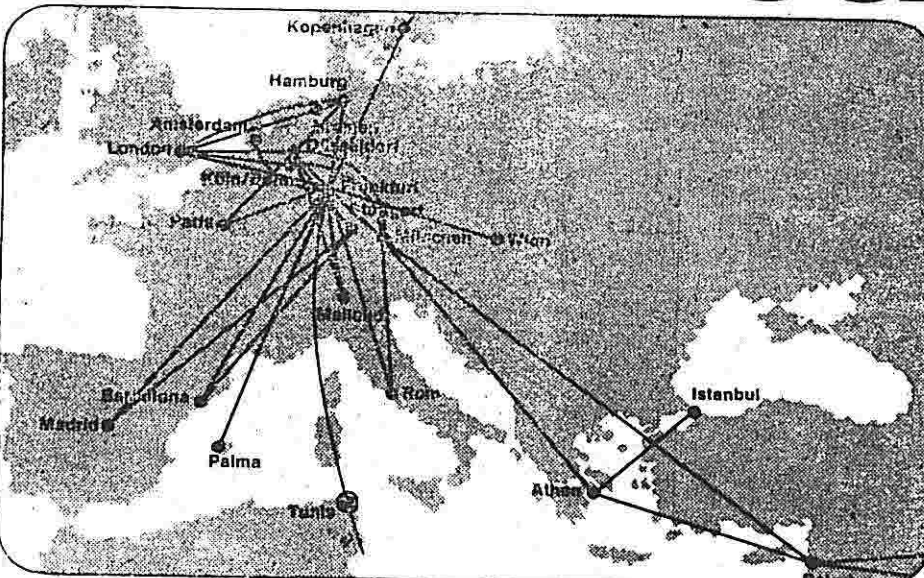
Yes, the best in quality, performance, safety and style from Germany.

Contact SHANSAB - SERVICE

the sole agents for Afghanistan

We are always at your disposal.

Europe—Lufthansa



For us the center of Europe is Frankfurt. Because from Frankfurt any European capital is only minutes away: 90 minutes to London, 60 to Paris, 65 to Vienna, 75 to Copenhagen etc (by Lufthansa Jet of course).

From Tehran we have 4 weekly flights to Frankfurt and from Frankfurt several daily connections to the main European airports.

For your convenience it's Boeing 727 all the way, even on those short European routes - same comfort, same speed.

Call us or your Travel Agent when planning your next trip to Europe.



Lufthansa

Kabul, Shar-e-Nau, Phone: 22501

The Weather

Skies in the northern regions will be partly cloudy. The rest of the country will have blue skies.

Yesterday the warmest place of the country was Bost with a high temperature of 23C, 73F.

The temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 8C, 46F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	11C	-2C
	52F	28F
Kandahar	20C	3C
	68F	36F
Herat	22C	0C
	72F	32F
Maimana	17C	2C
	63F	36F
Jalalabad	21C	7C
	36F	44F
Ghazni	2C	-11C
	36F	12F
N. Salang	-3C	-16C
	26F	3F
Gardez	4C	-6C
	39F	43F



ARIANA CINEMA

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m.

French Film COME

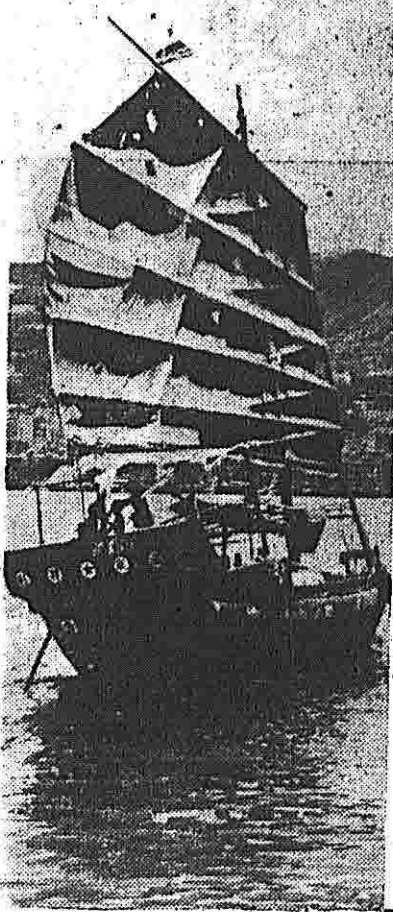
DANCE WITH ME

PAK CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 30 7 and 9 p.m.

American Film MAYA

Hong-Kong



3 weekly direct flights from Tehran, superb service, bilingual cabin-attendants, cuisine by Maxine's of Paris, and best reason of all for flying Pan Am! the good feeling that you've chosen the very best there is.

For further information and reservations ask your Pan Am Travel Agent or call us: Kabul Hotel, Tel. 24731

World's most experienced airline



First on the Atlantic First in Latin America First on the Pacific First 'Round the World



Laying of 15 kw high voltage cables in Kabul City Power Network, which was financed by German credit aid granted in the scope of Afghan/German co-operation.

Delivery of the cables, switchgear and other electrical equipment by SIEMENS AG, Germany, represented by SIEMENS AFGHANISTAN LTD, Kabul.